The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 47. HUNTINGDON, PA., JUNE 26, 1872. NO. 26.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

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DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap19,71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

H. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

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MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

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January 4, 1871.

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HEMLOCK AND BILL TIMBER.
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Jan.24,1872-6mo.

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TO ADVERTISERS:

———:o:———

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner o. Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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BILL HEADS,

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PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

———:o:———

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

[From the American Working People, July, 1872.]

Ireland Then and Now.

Fruitful our soil where honest men starve,
Empty the mart and shipless the bay;
Out of our wants the Oligarchs carve,
Foreigners fatten on our decay.

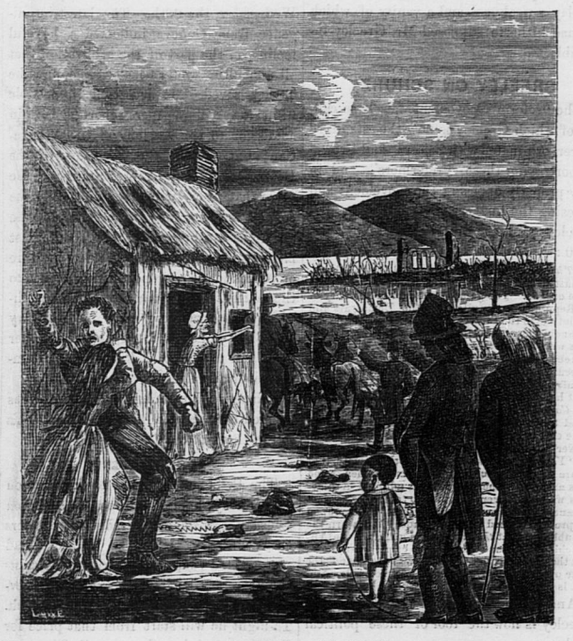
Down-trodden old Ireland is destined to rise from the subjection of centuries into independence and power. Scholars tell us that for ages she was the chief seat of learning in christian Europe, and that the most distinguished scholars who appeared in other countries were mostly either Irish by birth or had received their education in Irish schools. It was customary for Englishmen of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, to retire for study and devotion to Ireland, where they were all hospitably received and supplied gratuitously with food, with books and with instruction. Another writer tells us that the Hibernians, who were called Scots, were in the eighth century lovers of learning, and were cultured in the sciences beyond all other European nations, traveling through the most distant lands both with a view to improve and communicate their knowledge.

They filled the highest positions in the Universities of France, Germany and Italy.

Centuries ago Irish wool and woolen goods found ready sale in every port of Europe.

When the power of England was established over them a change began. The London merchants complained that Irish manufactures interfered with English manufactures, and petitioned that they be uprooted. This policy was pursued for centuries. Every legislative device was resorted to to repress Irish manufactures.—The island was parcelled out to English landholders who exacted oppressive rents from the real owners. An army of officers were placed over them and every form of tax was imposed. The manufactures declined, and the people, unable to buy, were reduced to great poverty that England and her trades-people might thrive.

IRELAND AS IT WAS



IRELAND AS IT IS.

The blood of every true Irishman is stirred at the remembrance of the degradation to which his native home has been reduced. Little by little the blooming gardens and rich fields of Ireland were blighted. Year by year the wealth of the people decreased, and the volume of taxes upon their sparse earnings increased.

Ireland was oppressed by legislation that England might grow. Her people were starved that England might have plenty. They were not permitted to make anything which might or could be made in England.

We present a true picture of Ireland as she was and is. Her comfortably housed and clothed people once met annually around the decorated May pole to celebrate in song and dance the return of the spring time. They were happy days then, and the music of fiddle and flute filled every Irish heart with joy. The memory of their fathers was still green. No tyrannical legislation, no foreign imperious master, no odious tax gatherer, no enforced teachers dictated to them—they were free to live in all the happiness their industry and frugality could bring them.

Happy homes and smiling farms covered the Isle, busy ships filled her ports, and prosperous merchants filled her cities.

Such scenes as this were common one hundred years ago; but the thrifty race of people were turned out of their mills and shops, the spindle and the loom were stopped by the officers of the law.

Men began to ask what they would do. Women began to weep and children to cry for bread. Hovels now arose where before were comfortable homes.

The May Pole Inn was deserted. When spring time came the people's hearts were too heavy to congregate as aforetime to sing the songs of former days and record the memories of sweet olden times. The memory of stern landlords, of rapacious tax collectors, of tyrannical laws, stood before them. The very land their fathers once owned is not theirs. Their ships are idle, their mills are closed, their merchants are ruined, commerce is prostrated.

Here are the fruits of it: a family, reduced to poverty, unable to pay the taxes imposed upon them by English land owners, stand and see their only meagre support driven away from their door. How many times this has been a reality! What can the idle and starving family do without these animals. What can willing hands do under such a cursed system of oppression.

America opens her arms to all. But she asks one thing. She asks that every Irishman be true to the country that gives him a home and to the principles by which he earns a livelihood. That system is Protection

Every Irishman who votes for free trade or for men who favor it is an enemy to his native land, and is undeserving of the benefits of a free country. Every Irishman who aids free traders only aids England to tighten her rivets of oppression upon his native land.

Irishmen, labor is what you have to sell. If the people who live in England and Scotland and Wales sell their labor to the people of this country you cannot sell yours. Protection is the lash which will yet make the British lion roar. Learn to use it for your own power.

The Muses' Bower.

[Published by Request.]

A Beautiful Hymn.

There is a spot to me most dear
Than native vale or mountain;
A spot for which affection's tear
Springs grateful from its fountain.
'Tis not where kindred souls abound,
Though that is almost heaven—
But where I first my Saviour found,
And felt my sins forgiven.

Hard was my toil to reach the shore,
Long tossed upon the ocean—
Above me was the thunder's roar—
Beneath, the waves' commotion.
Darkly the pall of night was thrown
Around me faint with terror;
In that dark hour around my grave,
Ascend for years of error!

Sinking and panting as for breath;
I new not help was near me,
And cried, "O, save me, Lord, from death,
Immortal Jesus, hear me."
Then quick as thought I felt Him mine,
My Saviour stood before me—
I saw His brightness round me shine,
And shouted "Glory, Glory!"

O, sacred hour, O hallowed spot,
Where joy Divine first found me—
Wherever falls my distant lot,
My heart shall linger round thee—
And when from earth I rise to soar
Up to my home in heaven,
Down will I cast my eyes once more
Where I was first forgiven.

The Story-Teller.

Taming a Ruffian.

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE.

THE scene was in Sacramento street, in front of a well known hotel. It was twenty-two years ago, and San Francisco was in her infancy.

Quite a crowd had gathered on the street, and the centre of attraction was a big fellow, who stood with a newspaper in his hand, raving and cursing.

"What's the matter, Wolf?" asked a new-comer, who was evidently familiar with the irate man.

"Matter?" returned Wolf, for that was his name, "matter enough, an' rough enough it'll be for some folks. Them young whelps that prints this paper has gone and published something about me. O, I'll fix 'em! They'd better never ha' been born! They'd better go and kill themselves after ten minutes; it'll be an easier death fur 'em."

Wolf was a noted desperado, who, it was said, had killed more than twenty men, and but few knew him who did not fear him. He was at that time chief of a gang of loafers and gamblers that were nearly always to be found lounging in the vicinity alluded to, and disturbing the peace of the whole neighborhood daily, with riotous conduct. If there was any law in those days it was seldom executed against such characters, and in the full consciousness that they were feared they did pretty much as they pleased.

The newspaper which had given deadly offense to Wolf was a little weekly journal and its office was in the second story of a building on the same street with the hotel I have mentioned, and only a few rods distant. It was published by two young men—or, I might say, boys, for they were only eighteen and twenty years old, respectively—named Darrell and Kaynes. The paper and its youthful proprietors were already well known in the city of San Francisco.

The article which had excited the wrath of the ruffian Wolf was a bold denunciation of himself and his crowd for their lawless conduct, and it particularly mentioned him by name, characterizing him as a blustering bully." It was the work of young Darrell, a fearless boy hailing from Ohio. Before leaving his home he had acquired a fair education, so that he could at least edit a newspaper in those early days; and he possessed, besides, that courage and daring which may be natural in the first place, and which are more thoroughly developed by exposure to dangers and hardships. Young Kaynes was quite a different kind of person in point of courage, being of an unusually timorous nature.

To return to the scene on Sacramento street. Working himself up into his very worst mood—and his best was bad enough, heaven knows—Wolf tore the papers to atoms and started for the publication office. He was followed by a curious rabble, most of whom were elated with the prospect of a murder, though there were some present who would have remonstrated with the evil-hearted man, had they dared.

"Jest you watch," said Wolf, as he reached the door, "if ye want to see their bloody carcasses tumble out of the winder! It won't be long. I don't spend much time on sich fellers." It was the intention of the cruel-hearted man actually to cut the throats of the two boyish journalists and throw their bodies out at the window, for the gratification of the crowd and the further exaltation of his already fearful name. So, the mob on the street awaited the issue with feverish expectation, as Wolf, flourishing his knife and revolver, entered the rude frame building and rushed up stairs.

All unconscious of their danger, the two young editors were busily pursuing their usual work in their primitive office. If they had heard the noise without, they paid no attention to it, supposing it was merely a street row such as they were accustomed to hearing every day. Darrell was sitting at a rude table writing, and Kaynes was at the counter arranging some papers for the mail.

They heard the clatter of heavy boots on the stairs, but supposed it was some rough miner coming up to subscribe for the paper, or, perhaps, to see a lawyer who occupied a couple of rooms on the same floor, for the building was only a two-story one, and the second floor was occupied exclusively by them and an attorney—their rooms being separated from his by a narrow hall that was reached by the flight of stairs alluded to.

"Ah ha! I've got ye, my young imps!" exclaimed the desperado, bursting in.

Kaynes recognized him and turned pale. Being at the counter, which faced the door and extended across the room, he was naturally the first mark for Wolf's vengeance.

"Ye young devils!" he hissed, scowling like a madman, "ye'll never write nor print nothing more about me!" Here he flourished his knife and revolver about his head. "I've got a sure thing on both of ye!" Saying this he looked about him, with a careful scrutiny, to see that there was no means of escape for the quiet youth at the table, who, of course, would not dare to jump over the counter and try to pass him, but would cower down in a corner and take his turn at being killed; then he reached across the counter and seized Kaynes by the hair, which was unfortunately very long.

Coiling the terrified young man's locks around the great coarse fingers of the left hand, Wolf laid his revolver upon the counter without the slightest apprehension that his youthful adversary would snatch it up and use it on him, as he might have done had he possessed the nerve; then flourished his big gleaming knife, deliberately, with pure devilishness, prolonging Kaynes' terror and pain.

"Now say yer prayers, d—n yer," he hissed, "you've got a couple of seconds or so left—just while I'm clippin' yer ears off. I'll take 'em first, clean and smooth; then I'll cut yer throat an' throw yer out of the winder. D'ye hear that?"

Such was Wolf's reliance upon the terror his name everywhere inspired that he never dreamed of resistance. He simply intended to butcher the two young men, and such a thing as an obstacle to his will was not to be thought of. Had Darrell possessed no more nerve than Kaynes there can be no doubt they would both have been murdered then and there, in exact accordance with Wolf's programme.

"Time!" he said, grinding his teeth in an ecstacy of rage, and drawing Kaynes' white face closer to his own repulsive countenance. "They're a waitin' to see yer carcass drop down into the street." Here he flourished his knife and selected his mark. "The right ear first. Watch how clean and smooth I'll take it off. I won't even touch a hair."

Kaynes bawled for mercy. "O—O don't!" the poor fellow shrieked, trembling with terror. "Oh don't, Mr. Wolf. I didn't write that, upon my soul!" and he whined like a school boy.

"None of yer lyin'!" said Wolf, ferociously. "Ye both wrote it, and ye'll both pay for it." Here he executed decided circles with his flashing knife, having apparently prolonged the torture as much as he desired. "Here goes; look out when I count three!" The knife was ready to descend. "One—two—"

He stopped and stared. He had not observed the movements of Darrell during the last few seconds, and just as he was upon the point of clipping off Kaynes' ear in the polished manner he had discanted upon, he found the muzzle of a rifle thrust almost into his face.

It was a loaded rifle which, luckily, a friend of Darrell's had left in his keeping that very morning, while he went out to make some purchases. It had stood in a corner of the room near his table, and Darrell had seized it, cocked it and leveled it with such dexterity that he had Wolf covered before he had observed his movements; and he stood motionless as a statute—his cool eyes glancing over the sights and a steady finger on the trigger.

"You great bully," he said, "drop that knife instantly. Mind, I come from a country where they shoot squirrels only through the eye. I can hit any hair of your big head that you will mention, at a hundred yards. Drop that knife!"

The ruffian was fairly paralyzed. He released his grip on Poor Kaynes, who sank fainting upon the floor, and his murderous knife fell on the counter. So unexpected was the bold attitude of Darrell that Wolf was more startled than he would have been if a dozen of the roughest men in California had assailed him.

There stood the boyish editor, motionless as the wall, and the muzzle of the rifle did not move the breadth of a hair. Darrell held the desperado's life in his hands.

"You cowardly bully!" he repeated contemptuously, "don't you dare to move; I can send a bullet through your eye-ball without touching the white. Don't move an eighth of an inch or I'll do it, and throw your filthy carcass out of the window."

Wolf glanced at his revolver, lying upon the counter within two feet of his eyes, but he did not venture to reach for it.

"Dare to touch that revolver, or so much as look at it again," said Darrell, "and I'll make a red picture upon the wall there behind you. You came up here to murder two boys, because you thought it an easy task, and now you are pale and trembling with fear. I would kill you in your tracks, but that I don't want your dirty blood on my hands. Go now. Turn instantly.—Leave your knife and revolver where they are. I'll keep them. Go down to your friends on the street and tell them that a boy whipped you—disarmed you, and then kicked you down stairs. Do as I tell you. If you hesitate you will never see the set."

Wolf, trembling from head to foot, glanced once more at his revolver, but did not dare raise his hand. His face was pale and his lips were dry.

"Do you hear me?" demanded Darrell, sternly.

"Yes, yes, don't shoot," said Wolf, turning about, as commanded. He was thoroughly cowed.

"Do not turn your ugly face this way again," said Darrell, "or you will pay for it with your life. Move!"

Tamer than a whipped cur, the ruffian walked toward the door, and Darrell, springing over the counter, was at his heels in an instant.

"Don't look back, or I'll kill you."

Meekly obeying the imperative orders of the youth, Wolf moved slowly out of the room into the corridor.

"Be careful; don't—don't let that gun go off," Wolf stammered, as he reached the head of the stairs.

At this moment the clamors of the impatient crowd below arose with terrible distinctness, and one shrill voice was heard to say:

"Hurry up, Wolf, why don't you throw them fellers out?"

Exasperated beyond measure, he was on the point of turning back, at the risk of his life; for after all his braggadocio how could he face those below, disarmed and chased out of the building by one of the puny boys he had intended so terribly to chastise?" But Darrell was after him, and with one vigorous kick sent him bounding down the wooden stairs, with a thundering clatter, and rolling over the doorsill, the defeated bully actually tumbled out upon the street before he could recover his equilibrium.

"Hello! how's this? What's up?" asked a dozen voices at once, as the dreaded man re appeared in this indignified shape, without having sent any corpses down from the window.

"Why, I simply kicked him down stairs.—that's what's the matter," responded the boyish voice of Darrell at the top; "and if he comes up here again I won't let him off so easy. Do not be afraid of him; I took all his weapons from him."

Wolf struggled to his feet, and presenting such a ludicrous appearance that he was greeted with loud jeers and bursts of laughter. So completely had he tumbled from his lofty eminence in the eyes of those who either admired or feared a bold murderer, that they who an hour ago would have dreaded to offend him by word or look, now regarded him only with contempt—laughed at and derided him.

Never before had the rough crowd seen a man with an established reputation like Mr. Wolf thus suddenly fall to such a depth of degradation. All his name, fame and prestige, melted away like a mist, and he was no longer feared—no longer respected by the low thieves and cut-throats around him—only despised. Yes, despised by the meanest of creatures, whom he had oftentimes bullied as though they had been hounds.

The dread which had surrounded his name seemed to vanish like a mist. "Licked by a boy!" "Kicked down stairs!" "Got his barkers took from him!" were the murmurs of the crowd. At length a voice boldly taunted him with "Where's your knife?" and another proposed "Three cheers for the boy that licked him."

Looking very little and pusillanimous, he slunk away toward Montgomery street.

Such was Wolf's mortification, when he came fully to realize what a pitiable figure he had cut, that he left San Francisco and was seen in her streets no more. The fatality which had apparently thus far shielded and assisted him in his murderous deeds suddenly deserted him.

He was destined never to commit another murder, but was himself shot dead in Sacramento within but three weeks after the events narrated.

I do not know what became of Kaynes, or whether he is still alive; but I know that Darrell, the brave boy whose coolness and courage saved them both, is to-day a gentleman of position, residing in a flourishing city of Nevada.

Reading for the Million.

The Elephant Romeo.

Tunneling a Live Elephant with Red Hot Crowbars—The Old Warrior Succumbs.

[From the Chicago *Times*, June 7.]

The most colossal surgical operation ever performed upon a living creature was witnessed by a select few in this city on yesterday morning. Everything about the affair was on a most stupendous scale, as the subject himself is the largest bit o flesh and bones now in this country. O: course, this means the elephant Romeo, now performing in this city.

Romeo is getting old; his flesh is slow to heal; and a lack of knowledge how to treat elephantine sores, coupled with many misapplied remedies, soon placed the old hero in a sad plight. The wounds festered, bad became worse, until now his legs resemble the catacombs of Rome, being mere receptacles of corruption. When the menagerie reached the city, it became painfully evident that Romeo could not well go any farther unless some relief was afforded, and as Chicago is famous for the quality just now, it was determined to take advantage of the respite afforded from travel during a nearly two weeks' stay, and place the great hulk on the stocks.

AN ARRAY OF MEDICAL TALENT.

With this purpose in view, Mr. Forepaugh called upon Dr. H. W. Boyd, professor of surgery and anatomy, of the Chicago Medical College, who has had considerable experience in elephantine surgery. Under the direction of Prof. Boyd, Dr. Withers cut, gouged, tunneled and chiseled into the poor beast, each time cutting away or digging out a pound or two of putrid flesh, and each time the knife or other tool was withdrawn the blood flowed copiously after it. Like a practiced miner, the doctor only prospected for a while, feeling his way to the crevices. Soon he laid bare a member, and then entered upon a task that sickened the stoutest saw-bones present.

Tunneling his way along by means of scrapers and chisels, his arm would enter the animal's leg to the elbow until the sound flesh was reached. It was not long before the explorer discovered that what sound bone or flesh there was in Romeo's forelegs wasn't worth speaking about, and the only wonder was that the animal was alive and able to stand on his legs.

After a full hour spent in

SLASHING, GOUGING AND SCRAPING,

during which the poor beast was rid of fifteen or twenty pounds of putrified matter and flesh and a pound or two of bone, the surgeons concluded that sufficient for a day might be the evil thereof, and desisted from that part of the operation to enter upon another tenfold more painful and harrowing.

CAUTERIZATION.

While the excavations had been progressing, men were busy at the furnace heating huge soldering irons, several inches in diameter, to a white heat. These were now brought into requisition to remove the proud flesh. When Dr. Withers approached the animal with the first glowing iron a shiver ran through his frame, and he was disposed to resent any further aggression, but being convinced by the pointed arguments of his keeper that it was all for his good, he issued another low thunder, which was echoed from every cage, and straightened his trunk, and braced himself for further martyrdom.

THE RED-HOT IRON

was run into tunnel No. 1 the length of about a foot, and a hissing sound, followed by dense volumes of fumes and an intolerable stench, issued from the opening. The poor brute shook like an aspen, made a slight effort or two at resistance, but soon settled into quietness again. Another red hot iron was introduced, again there was a quiver of the whole frame, but this time he only drew up his back and changed his position a trifle.

THE BLOOD

now began to flow from the caverns in copious supply, a sight that made all the animals of the cat species desperate, and lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, panthers, wolves and others of the innumerable horde whose cages formed a circle about the martyr joined in low growls, which were intensified to roars and shrieks as the fumes of the burning flesh filled their nostrils.

When the din and noise were somewhat quieted, the operation was proceeded with, and during the two following hours about thirty red-hot irons were thrust into the poor brute's carcass. When the surgeons finally desisted, it was not because they believed their task completed, but because the caverns had assumed such dimensions that the two-inch irons proved too small to be further effective. Besides, Romeo was evidently weakening and getting a little "groggy" from loss of blood.

The openings were then thoroughly washed with lotions and afterward carefully bound up.

The old fellow has always displayed a strong predilection for candy and other sweet things. After the operation a nice, big stick was proffered him, but he declined it with a solemn shake of the head.

When the animal's naturally vicious temper is taken into consideration, his

NOBLE BEHAVIOR

during the painful operations can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that, with an elephant's proverbial sagacity and fine instinct, he was convinced that it would redound to his good. Otherwise he would have strewn his tormenters about like "the leaves on the strand," and might, controlled by a pious inspiration, have knelt on one or two.

The gentlemen who operated upon Romeo express strong hopes for his recovery.

[Romeo subsequently died from the effects of his disease and its treatment.]

MRS. SMITH observes that scolding is a woman's sphere. Mrs. Robinson retorts that "it is no woman's fear" to scold her husband—provided he deserves it.

Letter from the West.

OMAHA, NEB., June 13, 1872.

Dear Journal: We left Sioux City on June 6th, on the Missouri Valley Railroad for Grand Junction, on the Illinois Central, and from that point to Des Moines City. The Missouri bottoms are sixty miles in length and twenty miles in width; on an average the finest and richest valley I ever traveled through.—The soil is from four to five feet deep, and a large proportion tillable, yet it is very thinly settled. This valley offers great inducements to those who wish to emigrate. Land can be had from five to six dollars per acre, within five miles of the Missouri Valley Railroad. Des Moines is the capital of Iowa, and is situatted at the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers; population, 15,000. The city occupies a sort of an amphitheatre shape, the bluffs rising gentle on all sides, the level portion large enough to accommodate the business of a large city. They are building a new State House with white limestone, from Joliet, and when finished, from its present appearance, will be a magnificent structure. There are here the U. S. Court House, costing $250,000, a Baptist College, and three public school houses, said to be the handsomest in the State, and decidedly the finest your correspondent has seen thus far in his travels. We next visited the Apiary of the Italian Bee Company, owned and managed by Mrs. Savery and Mrs. Tupper. We found this one of the loviest and coziest homes in Des Moines. There we found the hillsides covered with colonies of bees, numbering between four and five hundred. What a kingdom and busy little realm—and presided over by two ladies, who have formed a co-partnership to prosecute the business of apiarists, and we saw no evidence of disagreement, but all was order and peace and concord ruled throughout all their borders. They told us that each colony (or bee-hive, as we call them,) yielded from 200 to 250 pounds of honey, making some five or six tons a season. They never suffer their colonies to swarm, but always divide them, before they are ready to swarm. They raise the queens for sale, and send them by express to all parts of the United States. We next visited B. F. Allen's fine residence one mile west of the city. He is reported to be worth between four or five millions, and is the wealthiest man in the State.—His residence and location cost between $300,000 and $400,000, and is not unlike those owned by the lords and dukes of England. The surroundings are beautiful, composed of parks, with deer roaming, flower gardens, fountains, lakes, vineyards, &c. He also has a telegraph to communicate with his banks in the city, as well as with the outer world. In his dwelling he has a large fan worked by a steam engine, to air and ventilate his rooms. A singular and sensible contract was on last Thursday entered into, between a gentleman and lady in this city, and filed for record, with stipulations, that in case of any troubles arising after the union, compelling a separation, whether by divorce or otherwise, there should be no allowance granted for alimony. The preamble proceeded to state that the reason for making such an agreement, is that experience teaches, that from the frailty of human nature, there are many unhappy marriages and that if the one now to be consummated should prove so, each party should have their right to the control and possession of his or her share of the joint estate. The parties have since been united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

We left the city of Des Moines, on the 12th inst., for Council Bluffs, on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; distance one hundred and twenty miles. The wheat crop promises a larger yield this season, than for many years back, in this State, and the corn crop looks well, and an unusual quantity planted. We reached Council Bluffs, on the 13th inst., and stoped at the Wyoming House, kept by a good old Pennsylvanian. Council Bluffs is situated amid the bluffs of the Missouri river, and extending along to its banks some three miles, and has a population of 12,000. This place is the location of the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum. A council was held here with the Indians by Lewis and Clark, in 1804, hence the name of the city. It is the county-seat of Pottawatomie county. Last fall nearly all of the city was submerged by a heavy rain, and the overflowing of Honey creek. The street cars runs from this city across the river, to Omaha, a distance of four miles. We took the cars and crossed over to Omaha, and spent a day there. This city is the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and has a population of 15,000, and is connected with Council Bluffs with a new iron railroad bridge, at a cost of one and one-half millions. The city has a much finer location than Council Bluffs, and is situated on the west bank of the Missouri river, about fifty feet above high water mark. County seat of Douglass co. There is four times the business done here than in Council Bluffs. The United States Barracks are three miles from the city, and several thousand troops are stationed there. They boast of having the finest High School building in the State, and is situated on the bluff overlooking the city, and cost $225,000. It is 175 feet long and 100 feet wide, and can accommodate fifteen hundred pupils. At this place we saw the representatives of several tribes of Indians, among them was Little-ka-ha, Chief of the Pawnee tribe.

This Western country is a great country. Dolly Varden has been all through it. The ladies not only dress in Dolly Varden style, but they give us Dolly Varden pudding for dinner, and everything is on the Dolly Varden style.

We leave in the morning for Leavenworth, Kansas. L.

Sewing Machine Statistics.

We give below the number of the various Sewing Machines which have been sold during the year 1871. If the number sold of any one Machine be a criterion of its merits, the Singer carries off the palm:

THE SINGER MF'G CO.	Sold	181,260 Ma's
Wheeler & Wilson Mf'g Co.	"	128,526 "
Grover & Baker S. M. Co.	"	50,838 "
Weed S. M. Co.	"	39,635 "
Howe Machine Co. [Jan. 1, to July 1,]	"	34,010 "
Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.	"	30,127 "
Wilson S. M. Co.	"	21,158 "
Amer. B. H. O. & S. M. Co.	"	20,121 "
Original Howe S. M. Co.	"	20,051 "
Florence S. M. Co.	"	15,947 "
Gold Medal S. M. Co.	"	13,562 "
Davis S. M. Co.	"	11,568 "
Domestic S. M. Co.	"	10,397 "
Finkle & Lyon Mf'g Co.	"	7,639 "
Ætna S. M. Co.	"	4,729 "
Blees S. M. Co.	"	4,557 "
Elliptic S. M. Co.	"	4,555 "
Empire S. M. Co.	"	2,965 "
Parham S. M. Co.	"	2,056 "

—*New York Daily Standard.*

AN Illinois child bled to death from biting his tongue.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Honorable HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. S. D. Freeman.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jessee Merrill.
4. Henry Broom.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M. Thompson.
7. Francis Shroder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8. Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Floyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gillespie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. James Patterson.
12. Leander M. Morton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Cen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

General HARRISON ALLEN,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George Y. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

Important Notice to Subscribers Living out of the County.

After the first of July the JOURNAL will not be mailed to subscribers residing out of the State, and only out of the county at our option, UNLESS PREPAID. This course has been made necessary by a score or two of our subscribers, scattered over the West, to whom we have sent bills, failing to respond. We give them until the 1st of July to come to time and if they do not pay by that date, we will make out their bills at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per year, and forward them to the proper officers for collection. tf.

☞ Pirates generally sail under false colors; their friends, however, have no difficulty in recognizing them.

☞ The *Globe* has made its point—it has been noticed by the New York *Tribune*. Now where is McClure?

☞ The *Globe's* bid—"THE SITUATION"—has been perfectly understood by those to whom it was addressed.

☞ Cornman, if the *Globe* comes it will not be our fault. It will be very badly mixed, however, and won't hurt you much.

☞ The New York *Tribune* pats the *Globe* on the back and flatters it until its editors may be able to believe that it is a "leading Republican paper."

☞ S. M. Robinson, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the Fulton *Democrat* to John A. Robinson, Esq., with whom we have the pleasure of a slight acquaintance. We wish both the retiring and the newly installed success.

☞ Capt. George S. Mullen received the nomination at the hands of the Republicans of Bedford county, for Senator. The Captain is a tower of strength, and should he be nominated by the district conference he will add greatly to the strength of the local ticket in his own county. We do hope he may be nominated.

☞ The *Globe* states that it is unnecessary for candidates for the various offices to be filled in this county, this fall, to give themselves any further trouble as a slate has already been made up, the ticket formed, and the ratification of the County Convention alone necessary to complete it. If the *Globe* wants to tell us that this has been done by its friends, we thank it for the information, but if on the other hand it means to insinuate that any other person or persons, who are prominent in the politics of this county, have been guilty of this kind of "shenanegan," we emphatically deny it. *Strife* is what the *Globe* wants!

GREELEY ON GRATZ BROWN.

In September, 1870, Greeley characterized the "reform" movement in Missouri, of which Brown and Schurz were the originators, as "a conspiracy to destroy the Republican party." His opinion of Brown and his schemes is thus given:

"Governor McClurg of Missouri was among those marked out for prostration *by this conspiracy*. Accordingly, we were nowise surprised when a minority of the late Republican Convention at Jefferson City, finding that they could not defeat Governor McClurg's renomination, BOLTED, *resolved themselves into a hostile body and nominated B. Gratz Brown for Governor, with a full ticket to match*. Right well *these bolters* knew that they could poll but a small portion of the Republican vote; but the Democrats had declined by preconcert to nominate a ticket, and will poll their full vote for *the bolters' ticket;* and this, it is hoped, will elect it."

GREELEY ON PARTIES.

In February 1871 Horace Greeley who is now imploring the support of the Democratic party, thus wrote in reference to President Grant, the Republicans and the Democrats:

"We like General Grant; but we care far more for Republican ascendency than for any man's personal fortunes. It is in our view of great importance that the opposition shall be kept out of power. * * * * * * * *

"For a Democratic national triumph means a restoration to power of those who deserted their seats in Congress and their places under the last Democratic President to plunge the country into the Red Sea of Secession and Rebellion. Though you paint an inch thick, to this complexion you must come at last. The brain, the heart, the soul, of the present Democratic party is the rebel element at the South with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel at the core to-day. * *

"It would hail the election of a Democratic President in 1872 as a virtual reversal of the Appomattox surrender. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification, of ten bitter years, to impel and guide its steps. It would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be desired by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us."

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

There is a fearful convulsion of the bowels of the Democratic party going on at present. The mere proposition to swallow Greeley has produced sickness at the stomach, and the writhing and contortions, under the effects of the nausea, threaten the most serious consequences. Pliable consciences manifest a desire to overcome all scruples and swallow the dose, while others cast it away with abhorrence. Even the political doctors are at variance as to the effects, if the dose could under any possibility be administered. Some confidently affirm that it would not only cure, but prove a panacea against all the ills to which the party is heir; while others gravely declare their firm belief that death to the party would immediately follow as the direct effect of the dose. Awaiting the final decision upon this grave dilemma, we may in the meantime quote the opinions of some of the Democratic savans as to the effects of the Greeley pill upon the sickly constitution of the party.

Senator Bayard says:

"I cannot think that the Democrats will barter away their grand and simple party faith to follow an eccentric nomination which defeats every theory of wisdom, propriety, and justice ever advanced for the control of their party movements."

The New York *World:*

"In this State at best Mr. Greeley has hardly a corporal's guard of Republican supporters, whereas there are multitudes of Democrats who cannot be persuaded to vote for him under any circumstances."

Turning our attention South we find a very general and growing Democratic repugnance to Greeley. The Columbus, Ga., *Daily Sun* says:

"If we go into the camp of our enemy to select our commander it will discourage our own well-tried generals, and *defeat will certainly await us.*"

And the Savannah, Ga., *News:*

"If Horace Greeley is indorsed by the Baltimore Convention the campaign in Georgia will be disastrous to the Democracy. *The demoralization will be complete, and we fear final.* We warn the politicians now that the indorsement of Greeley will collapse the Democratic party, not only in this State, but throughout the South."

Said Alexander H. Stephens, a few days ago, to a Greeley man who gives an account of the interview:

"Your course, and the course of others with you, in jumping from Grant to Greeley, is not unlike that of the monkey with the fiddle on the cone of a house. At each draw of the bow he jumped back, startled at the screaking sound; continuing to draw, and jumping back at each screak, he finally reached the end of his row, and at his last draw of the bow he made his last backward jump, and, falling heels over head, broke his neck! So you and others, in jumping from the screaking Grant music, are likely to make a fatal jump, which will land you all with broken necks on the hard ground of Greeley below."

The Norfolk, Va., *Day Book*, (Democratic) pronounces the obsequies of the party, should Greeley be indorsed. It says:

"And so, when the Democratic politicians at Baltimore shall have flung their principles to the winds, and with "anything to beat Grant" for their motto, have taken refuge under Greeley's white hat, preparations for the final obsequies of the Democratic party may at once be made. It will die in disgrace, and sink into a dishonored grave, with none to mourn its loss. And in that political sleep, that shall know no waking, will repose together the man who would betray the Republican party, and the men who did betray the Democratic party, into the hands of the executioner for the sake of power and place. The epitaph of Horace Greeley may be written thus: 'Here lies the Judas Iscariot of American politics. He bartered his soul for pieces of silver—though less successful than his prototype, he failed to grasp the price of his treachery.'"

And so on throughout the Democratic party: One portion of them will shut their eyes and swallow Greeley, another portion cannot do so, sugar-coat him as you may.

HORACE ON HORACE.

Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, is an ultra Free Trade advocate. Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, *did* represent the protection interests, though he now definitely represents nothing. The two Horaces' are now fraternizing like brothers and eulogizing each other in their respective papers. Verily politics make strange bed-fellows. It is not long since the two Horaces' gave the following characters, one of the other, in their respective *Tribunes*. Horace Greeley said:

"Horace White is a man for whom I never had any respect. The Chicago *Tribune* is a paper in which I never had any confidence."

And Horace White said:

"Horace Greeley is not now and never has been a man who ought to be trusted with an official position requiring practical wisdom, ordinary statesmanship or firm, consistant action. For twenty-five years he has been a marplot in council; an unreliable commander in action; a misanthrope in victory, and a riotous disorganizer in defeat. He has always been fanatical in his demands for the extremest measures, and when the party has reached the eve of triumph, invariably thrusts himself forward as a negociator of terms of surrender to the enemy. His course during the war was but a repetition of his course in politics. In 1861 he was an open defender of secession; he changed to a vigorous champion of the war, and thereafter was forever recklessly making proposals for peace and as recklessly withdrawing them—making war in spite of Mars, and negotiating in spite of Minerva. For twenty years he has been an uncompromising advocate for a square fight with the pro-slavery party, and when that kind of a fight was forced upon the Republicans in 1860 he was here in Chicago, voting not for Mr. Lincoln, nor for Chase, but for old Edward Bates, of Missouri, one of the fossils of the slave party. He was then the associate and colaborer of that other impracticable and unreliable squad—the Blair family. The country at this time wants no inspired harlequins in the national councils. Still less does it want men with statesmanship so microscopic that they can see nothing in public business but the mileage and *per diem* of their fellow members. If Mr. Greeley is not satisfied with his position as a journalist—a position which ought to be equal in point of influence, power and dignity to that of six average Senators—and if the Republicans of New York want to do something for him, let them make him State prison inspector or even Governor; anything that will not make the outside of the State responsible for his follies."

If White succeeds in securing the election of Greeley to the Presidency he will undoubtedly be invited to take charge of the portfolio of the U. S. Treasury.

A DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

If the Democrats decide to endorse Greeley at Baltimore it will be as a Democratic candidate and in no other view. His election would be purely a Democratic triumph; and to know what that means we quote Greeley's own words from the *Tribune*. He says:

"A Democratic national triumph means a restoration to power of those who deserted their seats in Congress and their places under the last Democratic President to plunge the country into the Red sea of secession and rebellion. Though you paint an inch thick, to this complexion you must come at last. The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic party is the rebel element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers."

If the inquiry should be made, as it naturally will be a thousand times over, "Why do the Democratic party think of nominating Horace Greeley?" the answer is already supplied by the Louisville, Ky., *Courier-Journal*, (Democratic), which says:

"No other means of defeating the Radical party offers and Democrats have no other choice than to accept him. *After the snake has been killed we shall have it in our power to do as we please.*

Once elected, and in the hands of the Democracy, poor Greeley would become a mere cypher; and if he took his fate seriously to heart it would kill him before the long warm days in the first July of his Administration had passed away, and on his tombstone, in the shades of Chappaqua, would be written, "Died at the hands of the politicians."

PARALLEL READINGS.

The first passage below is from a speech by Horace Greeley, in New York, Jan. 5, 1871, and published in the *Tribune* of January 6. The other is from the editorial columns of the *Tribune* June, 1872:

Greeley in 1871.	*Greeley in* 1872.
"As to the Administration of Gen. Grant, I recognize no one as a Republican who is not grateful for its judicious, energetic, and successful efforts to procure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, that keystone of our political arch whereby the fruits of our great triumph over rebellion and slavery are assured and perpetuated. While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that General Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."	"We believe it impossible to find in the United States two hundred men of any prominence whatever, who have been at any time connected with the Reform movement, without at the same time finding a majority of them who recognize the facts that the election of Gen. Grant would be a national disaster, and that the only possible way of preventing that disaster is through the election of Mr. Greeley. An assembly of two hundred intelligent men, sincerely devoted to Reform, even if it did not include one single personal friend or acquaintance of Mr. Greeley, must inevitably arrive at this conclusion."

The facts expressed in the first extract in reference to Gen. Grant are just as true now as they were when uttered. Grant has not changed, but somebody has. The vindictive denunciation of Grant in which Greeley now indulges, and the presumption of his superior fitness for the Presidency, display a weakness and a vanity of which we had hitherto supposed Mr. Greeley incapable.

GREELEY ON SCHURZ.

The "reform" movement, falsely so called, of which Greeley is now the standard bearer, originated with Schurz and Brown. In portraying these "reformers" and in very properly opposing the movement and exposing the knavery of its projectors, Mr. Greeley said in the *Tribune* Nov. 30, 1870:

"*The Missouri bolt* was arranged in Washington last winter and then proclaimed in the free-trade organs. The game was to get a minority of the Republicans to unite with the Democrats and revolutionize the State. To this end an issue on enfranchisement was indispensible. The Democrats were not all free traders but they all wanted the rebels enfranchised and would vote any ticket to secure that end. The Republicans were divided on enfranchisement; some believing that the time for it had come, other that it had not. When therefore *Carl Shurtz in a bullying, irritating speech* insisted that the Republican Convention should make enfranchisement a plank of its platform the answer was obvious.

"'*You ask us to assert a falsehood*—namely, that we are all in favor of enfranchisement when some of us are not.' The Republicans adopted a platform which left every one free to vote for or against enfranchisement as he judged best. Whereupon the pre-determined bolt was made. We warn the Republicans that *the pretext was a sham;* that enfranchisement was certain to be carried anyhow; that the real object of the *bolt* was to hand the State over to *sham Democracy* and free-trade. And that is the naked truth."

And another "naked truth" is that Greeley is now the tool of these political tricksters.

GREELEY ON GRANT.

Here is Greeley's former testimony to Grants' fidelity and success, as transferred from the editorial columns of the *Tribune:*

"Upon General Grant's accession to the Presidency a number of those who had supported his election, with some who had not, sought office at his hands or expected him to bestow it unasked. He was unable to gratify their aspirations. * *

"Their lamentations mingled with the howls of the disappointed, made a doleful dissonance, whereof the only meaning deducible runs thus: 'General Grant is found wanting—his administration is a failure!'

"'Failure?' how? in what? Have we not peace and plenty in the land? Is not our flag displayed and respected on every sea? What foreign foe molests or threatens us? Who fears insurrection at home or invasion from abroad? In which of the thirty-six States are the masses wanting work, discontented, suffering?

"Consider our financial condition. Nearly every State and municipality paying off debts incurred in raising men for the war, while the national debt has been reduced nearly thirty millions in the four months that General Grant has had his hands on the helm. The public expenditure is falling off on every side, while the revenue is up to high water mark.

"Yes, General Grant has failed to gratify some eager aspirations, and has thereby incurred some intense hatreds. These will not and do not fail; and his administration will prove at least equally vital. We shall hear lamentation after lamentation over his failure, from those whose wish is father to the thought; but the American people let them pass unheeded. Their strong arms bore him triumphantly through the war and into the White House and they still uphold and sustain him. *They never failed, and never will!*"

THEN AND NOW.

Writing of the duty of the Government in reference to the Ku-Klux outrages, less than a year ago, Greeley said:

"I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable Kuklux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. I therefore on every proper occasion advocated and justified the Kuklux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger."

Now the tune is changed. The *Tribune* denounces Congress and the President because of the authority proposed to be continued in the hands of the President to suspend the *habeas corpus* act where the public safety requires it. Says the *Tribune:*

"This is to put into the President's hands a sword to gain a re-election, an iniquitous attempt to gag and fetter a people just beginning to recover its freedom of speech and action—a bill for keeping the South under military rule for political purposes."

COMPLIMENTARY?

Poor Horace, how he loves the Democratic party whose endorsement and votes he is now soliciting. Here is a specimen of his compliments, taken from the editorial columns of the *Tribune* of a not very remote date:

"Point whenever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten—given up in great part to debauchery and vice—and that district will be found at nearly or every election to give a large majority for that which styles itself the Democratic party." * *

"Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land and you will find nine-tenths of their master spirits active participants of that same Democracy." * * * "May it be written on my grave that I never was its follower, and lived and died in nothing its debtor."

After that how can the Baltimore Convention turn a deaf ear to the importunities of the Chappaqua Sage?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington City and Citizens—The Arbitration Muddle—The President—The Cabinet — Newspaper Change — Our Streets—Tax and Tariff Reductions—Treaty with Japan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1872.

WASHINGTON IN MIDSUMMER.

There is a notable contrast in the prominent characteristics of the National Capitol in Midsummer and during the winter season. Then Congress is in session, and thousands of strangers are constantly in the city. Now these have all left, and a very large portion of the prominent residents are away to Europe or to the watering places on the seashore, while others are rusticating at the Springs or on the Mountains in the north. In the winter a constant round of receptions, dinners, and sociables is kept up, now scarcely a call is made, or even a card left. Those who remain in the city, prefer home quiet to the formalities and etiquette of society and have no desire either to make calls or to receive them. They go occasionally on a trip to to Mount Vernon or Piney Point, or perhaps to Fort Monroe and Norfolk on some of the commodious steamers playing on the Potomac and Bay, and return next day. The streets are quiet, with the exception of Pennsylvania Avenue, where in the afternoons the side-walks are pretty well filled with those who enjoy an hour's promanade, while upon the avenue later in the afternoon, and for an hour or two after sunset, may be seen almost a continuous stream of carriages of every variety, and all very fine, with horses not surpassed in beauty in any part of the Union.

THE ARBITRATION MUDDLE.

The problem of indirect claims has not yet been solved. The arbitrators, with counsel, are at Geneva, and have on and since the 15th held a number of conferences, without arriving at definite results. England is still pressing for an eight months' postponement, the object of which is not definitely known, though ostensibly claimed to be for the purpose of securing further concessions from the United States Government. This, the Senate, the Secretary of State, and the President declines to give, and so the matter stands at present. An adjournment has taken place till Wednesday, the 26th. The latest intelligence from Geneva, indicated a hopeful feeling on the part of the arbitration that all difficulties would be overcome, and the Treaty saved. It has been impossible hitherto for newspaper reporters to gain admission to the sessions of the Arbitration; but Farrot, the Secretary of the Board, has informed representatives of the press that they will be admitted to the council room as soon as certain delicate questions can be settled. At the Cabinet meeting here on Tuesday, no new measure or concession was proposed in reference to the matter. Correspondence and dispatches from Geneva, were read by Secretary Fish, but no action was taken, the matter being left to Secretary Fish and the Commissioner and Consul at Geneva.

[Since writing the above the Board has decided not to admit Indirect Claims. This settles the matter.]

THE PRESIDENT.

The President returned to Washington on Monday, held a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, saw some hundred or more callers on Wednesday, visited the Treasury, had a protracted consultation with the Assistant Secretary Richardson, and in the evening took the 9:20 train for Long Branch. To-night he will start from that place for Boston, remaining there until Thursday night. In the meantime, he will attend in that city the meeting of the Peabody Educational Fund, his presence being necesary to constitute a quorum of the Board. On Saturday he will be in New York to take farewell of his son Ulysses, now at Harvard University, who will leave for England, for educational purposes, to remain a year, at the end of which time he will return to the University. His eldest son, Frederick, now in Europe, will return to the United States early in September, and his daughter, Nellie, in October. The President will not again come to Washington until the 6th of July, unless important public business shall demand his presence before that time.

THE WASHINGTON DAILY CHRONICLE.

Ex-Senator Harlan has purchased one-half of the *Daily Morning Chronicle* from Mr. J. M. Morris, who over a year ago bought the paper and good will from Col. J. W. Forney. The ex-Senator will make it more decided in its support of the Administration, and already its general attractions have been largely increased. Mr. Morris is in poor health, and his recovery is problematical. He will leave next week for a visit *via* Panama to the Pacific, on a health trip. He carries with him the good wishes of hosts of friends for his safe return with renewed health.

THE CABINET.

All the members of the Cabinet are now at their posts, excepting the Secretary of the Navy, who is officially absent, to return in a few days. Attorney General Williams returned from Oregon on Thursday morning. Secretary Fish has recovered from the prostration and sickness under which he labored, and is again at the State Department.

OUR STREETS.

The streets and avenues of Washington have the appearance of being visited by a succession of earthquakes. It is said that sixty-two of them are under contract to be paved and the work is progressing; in the meantime many of the avenues and streets are utterly impassable. They will present a magnificent appearance when completed.

THE REDUCTION OF TAXES.

The total reduction of customs duties under the act of June 6th, 1872, (and on tea and coffee under act of May 1, 1872,) on the principal dutiable articles and manufactures and on articles transferred to the free list as estimated at the Treasury department, amounts to $31,172,761.38. Of this sum the reduction on tea and coffee alone amounts to $15,893,846.67. In addition to this there is a total reduction of internal taxes of $20,651,000, making a grand total of $51,823,761.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Ito has returned from Japan with instructions to Iwakura to complete the Treaty between that country and the United States on a much more liberal basis than was originally contemplated.

N. H. P.

The Tariff Bill and Speaker Blaine.

The tax and tariff bill has received the approval of the President, and is now the law of the land.

Many portions of the bill are such as will warmly commend themselves to the judgment of the people, while those features against which certain sections have protested have sufficient compensations to render the whole highly acceptable as a measure of relief to all classes.

The adverse criticisms which, during the winter, were so freely indulged in by the Republican papers of Pennsylvania as to the composition of the Ways and Means Committee, were not in all respects well grounded. So far, at least, as reflection was made on Speaker Blaine for his responsibility in organizing the committee, we think some *amende* or, at least, explanation is due.

In the first place, it is conceded here by those who know best, that the composition of the committee was acceptable to an overwhelming majority of the House, and fairly represented its varied shades of opinion on the tariff question. In this respect the primal and imperative duty of the Speaker was faithfully performed.

In the second place, the best friends of protection, observant of the current of events at the capital, feel confident that if a high protection committee had been organized the House would have resented it—stubbornly resisted its recommendations, and returned with a counter attack.

It must not be forgotten that this same House voted by more than three to one in the first month of its organization to place coal and salt on the free list. It was not a protection House in its essential elements, and to have organized its chief committee on that basis would have been both unfair and unwise. Forty-three per cent. of the entire House are Democrats, about twenty per cent. are Republicans of Western tariff views. With such a House it required delicate and skillful management to avert a regular *blow-up* on the tariff question. Our Pennsylvania friends will please make a note of this.

In the third place, let it be known that the wise concessions of the very moderate reduction of duties that was made has settled the tariff on a firmer basis than it has rested on for a quarter of a century. To have refused that would have been to remand the issue to the violence of the hustings, and vested interests and great enterprises would have been shocked and paralyzed in the encounter. For the wise settlement that has averted this, more is due to the good management, the frank dealing, and the active influence of Speaker Blaine, than to all other causes combined.

We trust that our Pennsylvania friends will do justice to the Speaker. We, in common with them, found fault when his committee was first announced, but we are convinced that he acted throughout fairly, honorably, and with an abundance of wisdom, tact, and discretion in the premises.—*Washington Sunday Chronicle.*

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 52.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, Missouri," approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, Missouri," approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. That it shall be lawful for the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, a corporation organized for that purpose under the general corporation laws of the State of Missouri, or its assigns, to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, Missouri, and to lay on and over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any and all railways that are now, or which may hereafter be, constructed to the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, or to the river on the opposite side of the same, near St Joseph; and build, erect and lay on and over said bridge ways for wagons, vehicles of all kinds, and for the transit of animals, and to provide ways for foot passengers, and to keep up, maintain, and operate said bridge for the purposes aforesaid; and that when said bridge is constructed, all trains of all railroads terminating at said river, and on the opposite side thereof, at or near St. Joseph, Missouri, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of the same, under the limitations and conditions hereafter named. The owners of said bridge may also charge and receive reasonable compensation or tolls for the transit over the said bridge of all wagons, carriages, vehicles, animals, and foot passengers.

SEC. 2. That the fifth section of the act of which this is amendatory be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: Section 5. That the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, after the passage of this act, shall not have the right to assign the charter which said company now holds by assignment from the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, and which was granted to said last-named company by virtue of an act of Congress, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to any other company, person, or persons; nor shall said bridge building company be permitted, under the said charter so obtained as aforesaid, from the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company to construct any other bridge than the one now being constructed at St. Joseph, Missouri: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section contained shall prevent the said bridge building company from mortgaging said charter and franchises held by it by assignment from the said railroad company, with the bridge constructed or to be constructed thereunder, in the manner and for the purposes in and for which the said bridge building company is or may be authorized by or under the laws of the State of Missouri to mortgage its property.

Approved, May 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 54.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name, style, and title of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall hereafter be "The Texas and Pacific Railway Company;" and the said The Texas and Pacific Rrilway Company shall have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and franchises heretofore conferred upon the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

SEC. 2. That the said The Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall have power and authority to issue the construction and land bonds authorized by the eleventh section of said act of incorporation, for such amounts, not exceeding forty thousand dollars per mile of said road, of construction bonds, as said company may deem needful to provide for the construction and equipment of its line, and to include in the mortgage or mortgages to secure said construction bonds all or any portion of the lands granted in aid of the construction of said railroad; and in the mortgage or mortgages to secure said land bonds, any portion of said lands not so used to secure the construction bonds aforesaid: and all or any portion of the lands acquired by the terms of consolidation lawfully authorized by the fourth section of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, with any railroad company or companies to whom grants of land may have been made, or may hereafter be made, by any congressional, State, or Territorial authority, or who may have purchased the same previous to any such arrangement or consolidation, and within the time limited for the completion of the road, and all such lands of every description shall be subject to all imitations and conditions now by law existing in relation thereto, and as modified by this act; and this act shall not be construed to revive, enlarge, extend, or create any land grant whatever, beyond that heretofore granted by Congress, and which shall duly inure to said company upon compliance with the terms of this act in relation to the times fixed for completion of said railway, and all such mortgages shall be subject to all the conditions and limitations by law existing under this act and the acts to which it is supplementary in respect to such lands, and shall not be held to vest any title in the mortgage or create any lien on such lands, other than such company is or may become lawfully entitled to vest or create thereunder; but the amount of said land bonds shall not exceed two and a half dollars per acre for all lands covered by the mortgage or mortgages securing the same.

SEC. 3. That all the mortgages made and executed by said railroad company shall be filed and recorded in the Department of the Interior, which shall be a sufficient evidence of their legal execution: *Provided*, That the aforesaid bonds and the authorized capital stock, or the proceeds thereof, shall be applied only for the purpose of securing the construction, operation, and equipment of the contemplated railroad line, under lawful contracts with such parties, and on such terms and conditions as said company may deem needful, and for the further pupose of purchase, consolidation, completion, equipment, and operating of the other roads, as contemplated by said act and specified therein, being a part of the aforesaid railroad line, and for the expenses necessary and incident to the works authorized thereby. *Provided, however*, That said road and its equipment shall be of the standard heretofore required by the United States government for the existing Pacific railway lines: *And provided further*, That said mortgage or mortgages shall in nowise impair or affect any lien existing on the property of said company or companies at or before the time of such consolidation.

SEC. 4. That said road shall be constructed of iron or steel rails manufactured from American ore, except such as may have been contracted for before consolidation by any railroad company which may be purchased by or consolidated with this company.

SEC. 5. That the said Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall commence the construction of its road at or near Marshall, Texas, and proceed with its construction, under the original act and this supplement, or in pursuance of the authority derived from any consolidation as aforesaid, westerly from a point near Marshall, and towards San Diego, in the State of California, on the line authorized by the original act, and so prosecute the same as to have at least one hundred consecutive miles of railroad from said point complete and in running order within two years after the passage of this act, and so continue to construct, each year thereafter, a sufficient number of miles, not less than one hundred, to secure the completion of the whole line, from the aforesaid point on the eastern boundary of the State of Texas to the bay of San Diego, in the State of California, as aforesaid, within ten years after the passage of this act; and said road from Marshall, Texas throughout the length thereof, shall be of uniform gauge: *Provided, however*, That the said company shall commence the construction of said road from San Diego eastward within one year from the passage of this act, and construct not less than ten miles before the expiration of second year, and, after the second year, not less than twenty-five miles per annum in continuous line thereafter between San Diego and the Colorado river until the junction is formed with the line from the east at the latter point or east thereof; and upon failure to so complete it, Congress may adopt such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to secure its speedy completion; and it shall also be lawful for said company to commence and prosecute the construction of its line from any other point or points on its line: but nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize the grant of any additional lands or subsidy, of any nature or kind whatsoever, on the part of the government of the United States: *Provided*, That said Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall be, and it is hereby authorized and required to construct, maintain, control, and operate a road between Marshall, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, or control and operate any existing road between said points, of the same gauge as the said Texas and Pacific railroad; and that all roads terminating at Shreveport shall have the right to make the same running connection, and shall be entitled to the same privileges for the transaction of business in connection with the said Texas and Pacific railway, as are granted to roads intersecting therewith: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as changing the terminus of said Texas and Pacific railway from Marshall as provided in the original act.

SEC. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this supplement be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 2, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 53.]

AN ACT repealing the duty on tea and coffee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July next tea and coffee shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duties shall be collected upon the same. And all tea and coffee which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on said first day of July shall be subject to no duty upon the entry thereof for consumption, and all tea and coffee remaining in bonded warehouses on said first day of July, upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the duties paid.

Approved, May 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 55.]

AN ACT to amend an act approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-one amending an act approved May thirty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section nineteen of an act to amend an act approved May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," and amended act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 19. That all votes for Representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballot, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and all votes received or recorded contrary to the provisions of this section shall be none effect:" *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any State voting otherwise whose elections for said Representatives shall occur previous to the regular meeting of its legislature next after the approval of said act.

Approved, May 3, 1872.

Political Announcements.

CANDIDATURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Announcements will be made under this head at the following reasonable rates, viz:

Congress, $8.00; Assembly and Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, $5.00 each; Prothonotary and Register and Recorder each $4.00; District Attorney and County Commissioner each $3.00 and Director of the Poor and Auditor each $2.00. These charges to cover only the bare announcement. All letters or recommendations of candidates of a personal character, will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line in addition. No Announcement will positive be inserted unless the money accompanies the order. We will treat all parties alike. Do not ask us to insert you name unless you pay over.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce T. W. MYTON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Republican County Covention.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. DAVIS, of Morris township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention to be held on the 13th of August next.

We are authorized to announce W. H. McDONALD, of Mill Creek, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. B. TAYLOR, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM LIGHTNER, of West township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL WEIGHT, of Springfield township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

New Advertisement.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA.
june26,'72-6m,

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
(Estate of Rachel Plummer, deceased.)

Letters of administration on the estate of Rachel Plummer, late of Marklesburg, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. NANCY PLUMMER,
James Creek P. O., June 26. Admrx.

SECRETARIES of School Boards who have not yet sent in their Annual District Reports, are requested to forward them to me as early as possible. If the reports are not ready, please furnish without delay, names and addresses of the officers of the newly organized boards, as the Department desires them immediately.
R. M. M'NEAL, Co., Supt.,
Hubblesville, June 26, Huntingdon co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Margaret Brotherline, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Huntingdon, on the estate of Margaret Brotherline, late of said borough, dec'd., persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement. DAVID BLACK,
June 26, '72. [Adm'r.

GOOD FITS!

SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.
D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
june26:f Huntingdon, Pa,

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of the

GEISER GRAIN SEPARATOR,

in the south-eastern portions of Huntingdon and Blair counties, and the western portion of Mifflin county, takes pleasure in offering this superior machine to the farmers residing within these limits. This machine is conveniently arranged for hauling and threshing, being permanently fixed on wheels. One man can easily move or shift it about, so that it is not half the trouble on a barn floor as a common thresher and shaker. It is also easily put in operation, is simple, easily managed, reliable, durable, and superior to any other thresher now offered. For particulars, address the undersigned, at James

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 200, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 23, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Wesperian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plannett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. ervices on Sabbath.: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Politics.

Fire bugs.

Green peas.

Pine apples.

Tax collectors.

Corn looks well.

Sand-papered heads.

Candidates circulating.

The weather is sweltering.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Keep cool—if you know how.

Leister runs "Nolte's" brewery.

Dr. McCulloch is on his pins again.

Pic nic at Broad Top City on the 4th.

J. T. Shirley knows how to sell flour.

Our livery men are doing a brisk trade.

Read the announcements of Candidates.

M. S. Lytle is finishing his new residence.

The country is now over-run with swindlers.

Friday is general wash day in Stonerstown.

Drummers think the coal regions extremely dull.

Gen. F. H. Lane was in town on last Saturday.

Drs. M'Carthy & Brenneman relieve Dudley's afflicted.

Rev. Tomlinson, of Bedford, takes a charge at Bellefonte.

Beck is furnishing his shaving saloon in good style.

There are a great many empty houses up Shoup's Run.

Tyrone is going to have an old-fashioned Fourth of July.

If you see a sorehead Republican he counts one for Greeley.

Our friend J. S. Haffley, Esq., of Dudley is as pleasant as usual.

"Where are you going on the Fourth ?" is the question of the day.

As the weather grows warm, duns grow hotter in the same ratio.

Rev. Richard Brown has charge of the Catholic pastorate at Dudley.

Mill Creek looks down upon the railroad with portentious silence.

Col. Mattern has improved his residence very much on Allegheny street.

The Warm Springs have not yet been opened for the reception of visitors.

Mount Union loses and Mapleton secures the East Broad Top Railroad.

Traugh says a "palpitating humper" is the latest novelty in female apparel.

Gen. Williamson is mentioned for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Robt. McDivitt, Esq., known as "Robert the scribe," is rusticating in the West.

No. 17 damaged last week, above Hopewell, has gone to Philadelphia for repairs.

Squire Evans of Coalmont is a very clever fellow, but he will sleep after dinner.

Ten "drummers" in town on Saturday and it was not a good day for drummers either.

A bologna sausage factory is needed in this borough. This eternal barking of dogs is very annoying.

The new clerk to the Council don't furnish the JOURNAL with the proceedings of that august body.

The steamer "Juniata," plying between this place and Williamsburg, has stopped off for the present.

Powell's miners, at Minersville, were on a strike a few days ago but they have gone to work again.

That young lady singer who thought she could make her voice clear by straining it made a mistake.

Neddy Carrell was caught between two trucks, at the coal wharf, last week, and severely bruised.

The Police are keeping a strict watch for persons who go swimming within the borough limits in daylight.

The festival for the benefit of the M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening of last week, realized $225 net profit.

B. Andrews Knight, Esq., President of the Broad Top Railroad Company, paid this vicinity a visit on last Friday.

A neat job—the repairs at the street crossing at the Baptist Church. The parties who did it deserve promotion.

Splendid—the bird concert about half-past three o'clock every morning. It beats the Boston Jubilee a hundred fold.

The bell for the New Presbyterian church which has arrived is a beauty. A *bell-e*, however, should always be a beauty.

The next meeting of the Huntingdon Presbytery will be held at Academia, Juniata county, on the second Tuesday in October.

After a great deal of *Boring* the receipts and expenditures of Huntingdon Borough are published. Thanks to the JOURNAL, please.

George M'Eldowney crushed one of the fingers of his right hand, on last Saturday, while handling stone, at Noel's foundation.

The "situation" of the *Globe* is not to be laughed at. It is really, however, "as well as could be expected under the circumstances."

A petition for a bridge to connect West Huntingdon with the Alexandria road is in circulation. The bridge is very much needed.

The police made a raid on the boys who go in swimming, within the borough limits, in daylight, and carried off ten juvenile offenders.

Snake stories are in order. The list opens splendidly with the boy who was choked to death by a large black serpent around his neck.

Candidates wishing to announce themselves had better do so the coming week as no paper will be issued from this office for two weeks following.

Before that comet, which is to destroy the earth some time next August, comes, all our delinquent subscribers should pay their subscriptions.

Treasurer Kenyon has visited fifteen districts and collected in the neighborhood of $11,000. The new law is commended by crybody.

Attention is called to the advertisement of L. R. Norton, Pittsburgh, in another column for the sale of the celebrated Jewett & Goodman Organs.

A certain corn cultivator hangs up one of his stockings in the field. When there is plenty of air stirring the crows generally perish outside the fence.

Whitehead & Co. are putting in a tram-way, at Cove Station, leading from the railroad to their limestone quarries. It is needless to say that it has a trestle.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company needs a larger engine house at this place. Thre are three or four generally left standing, every Sunday, without any shelter.

A colored boy, aged about fourteen years, connected with the New York Circus, went in swimming at the grove above Alexandria, on Sunday last and was drowned.

Graw says he don't want patent air brakes. We don't believe him. We will bet a basket of old newspapers that if the Superintendent supplies them he will stand on his head.

Capt. Gayton living between Mapleton and Mill Creek, sold his farm for $10,000, last week, to the East Broad Top Railroad Company. The road will leave the Central at this point.

William Foster, of Coaldale, assures us that he has opened up the Fulton, Barnett and Cook veins, on East Broad Top, and that they aggregate twelve feet of stone coal.

The masses of uncovered rock looming up on either hand as you pass through the narrows below Mapleton, are called "McComb's garden patches." They yield handsomely.

Some musical cuss spent Monday forenoon in the band-room trying to play "Home, Sweet Home." Our Paul says if he has a home he wishes he would stay there and practice his notes.

Henry & Co. have four new boats on the stocks. They are to be launched by the first of September. At least a dozen of new boats are contemplated by these enterprising gentlemen.

Odoriferous—the pig-sties these hot days We prefer the hogs at large. They are excellent scavengers and they generally let the Street Commissioner know where his services are needed.

The other morning two well ladened freight cars of poultry passed over the Pennsylvania railroad from the west. The chickens were stored in coops capable of holding from six to twelve each.

We had the extreme pleasure of a visit from our friend, James Rush, Esq., editor of the Marshfield (Mo.) *Democrat*, one day last week. He is growing fat, in several ways, in the business. Long may he wave.

Owing to the increase of the school term, Superintendent M'Neal will not be able to hold a Normal School this season. We are sorry for this. The teachers, the directors and everybody would be benefitted by it.

The *Monitor* gave the JOURNAL the credit of knocking the *Globe* off of the fence, but that journal has been sitting so straight upon this interesting perch, for the last three or four weeks, that its "situation" is becoming truly alarming.

Prof. R. M. M'Neal, the County Superintendent of Common Schools, of this county, has received his commission and was qualified at the adjourned Court, last week, and has entered upon the duties of his office. His P. O. address, for the present, is Hubblesville.

J. Franklin Schock was admitted, at the adjourned court, on last Thursday, to practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Mr. Schock, we learn, has been a close student and, we have no doubt, will make a thorough lawyer. We wish him success.

The lady that has the prettiest bonnet was in church last Sunday. She was a rival of the lady with the prettiest hat. We ignorant men know nothing about these things. Our Tim says if you turn a head gear one way its a bonnet, and if you turn it the other it is a hat. He is about right.

Asbury Oaks, Esq., of Stone Creek, lost two valuable horses, on last Friday, during a severe storm. A boy was in a field plowing with them and a flash of lightning struck down both the boy and team. The boy was severely stunned and irrational for a considerable length of time after he recovered.

What would the party or parties think, who solicit printing and send it to Philadelphia to be executed, if some other party or parties were to supply, from Philadelphia, everything they have to sell and thus try to ruin the business they have endeavored to build up? Wouldn't they regard it as very mean and contemptible? More anon.

Lemons are now abundant and cheap. A grateful drink may be easily prepared from them, which can be kept for use in warm and sultry summer days. Remove all the pulps from the peels, and boil them in water, in proportion of a pint for a dozen pulps, to extract the acid. Boil a few minutes, then strain the water with the juice of the lemons, and put a pound of white sugar to a pound of juice.—Boil all ten minutes and bottle. A teaspoonful of this lemon syrup, in a glass of water, makes a cool and refreshing drink.

Our Choice Flour $9,00 per barrel wholesale: $9,40 retail.

FISHER & SONS.

NEWS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.—

The Hollidaysburg firemen, will pic-nic on a large scale, on the 4th.

Cloyd May was slightly bruised on Friday last while coupling cars at Lewistown.

Bedford is frightened over the small pox—having a case within a mile from that town.

The B. & B. R. R., we are assured, will be completed to Bridgeport by the first day of July.

The Labor Reformers of Blair county will hold a nominating Convention, in Hollidaysburg, on the 10th of July.

Capt. D. S. Elliott, of the Bloody Run *Press*, is the new Chairman of the Bedford Republican County Committee.

Six Mile Run Circle paraded in full regalia, at Coaldale, Bedford county on Thursday last, presenting a splendid appearance.

In Mifflintown fresh worms retail at eight cents per quart. They are nicely put up inside of cherries, and children cry for them.

Francis Shank, of Carroll township, Cambrir county, hung himself with a halter in Tomlinson's woods, near Loretto, on Saturday evening last.

The new furnace of the Glamorgan Iron Co., at Lewistown, is looming up into stately and magnificent proportions. Col. Willis evidently knows how to push work ahead.

Another month will finish the grading and building on the B & B Extension to the Maryland line. The road will be opened to Cumberland as soon after that as the track can be laid down.

Hon. W. P. Schell, Labor Reform nominee for Governor, has taken rooms at the Chenowith House, Chalybeate Springs, Bedford and established the Labor Reform Headquarters there.

One day last week Mr. William Short, of Lack township, Juniata county, while in the act of mounting his horse, the stirrup broke and he fell to the ground, dislocating his left shoulder.

Hon. Thomas A. Scott, vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad company, has made a donation of twenty thousand dollars to Wilson College, at Chambersburg. Scott is a native of Franklin county.

An old farmer in Chester county recommends the planting of buckwheat this season. He says the growing of this grain was nearly abandoned in that county, and last fall it was quoted higher than wheat.

We understand that Wilber McCahan, residing in Water street, Mifflintown, had the great toe and the one next to it, on his left foot badly smashed, on Monday of last week, by having a heavy timber fall upon them.

On the 12th instant, Union township Bedford county was visited with a severe storm, during which the lightning struck the barn of John Wilts, near Mowery's Mill, shattering the shingles and rafters but doing the building no further damage.

On Tuesday evening last Rev. Mr. Boles was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Saxton. About thirty ladies and gentlemen from Hopewell and Riddlesburg were present to witness the ceremony, having chartered a special car for that purpose.

Nothing having been heard for two months from Samuel B. Haines, of Lewistown, his relatives are becoming concerned about his safety. He was on a business trip to Virginia selling patent rights and when last heard from was in the vicinity of Fredericksburg.

The portion of new road necessitated by the change in the location of the H. & B. R. R., at Saxton, has been let to Tobias Snyder, James Heffner, and Jermiah Crowley. The masonry has been let to Fred. Reip. Works has been already begun, and it will be pushed vigorously to completion.

An accident happened at Gallitzin, on Friday evening last, to a gentleman named Taylor, a freight conductor, running from Altoona to Derry, while attaching several cars to his train at that point, his arm caught between the couplings, breaking it in one place and crushing it badly.

The trial of Moore, in Ebensburg, for murder, occupied eight days. The charge of Judge Dean was lengthy and able. The jury was only out three-quarters of an hour, when they returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The counsel for Moore filed reasons in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial, which will be argued at September term.

On Thursday two weeks, as Lloyd Yon, a brakeman on a freight on the Middle Division residing in Altoona, says the *Radical*, was passing between Cove Station and Duncannon, he was struck by a stone thrown by some scoundrel, cutting a frightful gash in his upper lip. Mr. Yon, our readers will remember, was several months ago seriously injured in a wreck near Newport.

A riot occurred on Saturday of last week, on Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg, between some of the colored laborers on the railroad, and some whites, in which stones were thrown and several pistols fired. One of the colored men was severely cut about the head. From what we have heard, the white rioters were to blame, as these negroes are very peaceable, and take their part only when imposed upon.

The Penn'a. R. R. Co. have a large force of workmen engaged in digging away the embankment below the water station in Patterson, Juniata county, preparatory to erecting an extensive coal wharf. The wood shed at the station is to be removed to the old wharf at the upper end of the yard. When completed it will give employment to 20 or 25 hands. All freight engines will be coaled at this wharf.

The temperance men, who met at Altoona, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Simeon B. Chase, of Susquehanna county; Supreme Judge, Joseph Henderson, of Washington; Auditor General, Barr Spangler, of Lancaster; Congressmen at large, George F. McFarland, Dauphin; Dr. A. J. Clark, Luzerne, B. Rush Bradford, Beaver county. Also delegates at large and an electoral ticket were placed in nomination.

The following is the ticket nominated by the Republicans of Somerset county at their primary election: Congress, Hon. Wm. H. Koontz; Senator, Col. E. D. Yutzy; Assembly, J. R. M'Millan; Prothonotary, Maj. E. M. Schrock; Sheriff, Oliver Knepper; Register, Robert Walker; Commissioner, Valentine Miller; Poor Director, J. H. Snyder; Auditor, J. J. Speicher. For the Constitutional Convention no delegate named.

An almost fatal accident occurred on Wednesday of last week, says the Bellefonte *Republican*, to a little daughter of Frank McMullen. Mr. McMullen lives near the race, and the little girl in attempting to cross the foot log near the red barn, between Shortlidge & Co.'s lime kilns and the toll gate, fell into the water. Several seconds elapsed before the father saw the situation of his child and it was with great difficulty that she was saved.

The Republicans of Franklin county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Thad. M. Mahon, of Chambersburg; Associate Judge, David Oaks, of Chambersburg; Prothonotary, John A. Hyssong, of Mercersburg; Clerk of the Courts, Lewis W. Dietrich, of Waynesboro; Register and Recorder, A. A. Skinner, of Fannet; Commissioner, Jacob Caufman, of Green; Director of the Poor, Jacob Crider, of Hamilton; Auditor, Henry Hornish, of Antrim.

On Monday morning as Mr. Ulsh was driving a young horse along East Market street, says the Lewistown *Gazette*, in a sulky, he was unseated in passing over the gutter at Brown street, which alarming the animal started at high speed. Mr. Ulsh displayed presence of mind enough to throw the lines forward and leaped from behind, falling with slight bruises. After running up Main and out Third, the frighted animal was caught, and returned to the owner.

Our Masonic friends will do well to keep an eye on an imposter who gives his name as Sheplen Knowles. He professes to belong to Pacific lodge, New York city. He never belonged to that lodge. He also claims to have visited lodges at Erie, Titusville, Waterford and Union. He never has visited a lodge in either of these places. He sports a Masonic pin and makes large professions. The craft both here and abroad are cautioned to be on their guard against this fellow.

The Republican Convention of Blair county nominated the following ticket: Congress, Hon. S. S. Blair, (subject to the decision of the District Conference); Senator, Colonel John A. Lemon, (subject to the decision of the District Conference). Constitutional Delegate, J. W. Curry, (subject to the decision of the District Conference). Assembly, Hon. Seth R. M'Cune. Treasurer, George M. Metz. Commissioner, David Aurandt. Poor Director, Frederick Young. Auditor, Martin Bell, jr.

It seems that incendiarism is not yet extinct in our town, says the Bellefonte *Republican*.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., at about 4 o'clock, a. m., the stable of Mrs. Hamilton, situated back of Howard street, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was first given by William Clark, the watchman at Reynolds' Bank, of this place. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it got under fair headway, and the flames were soon extinguished by a few buckets of water. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

On Thursday afternoon last, at Academia, says the Mifflintown *Independent*, while a party of students from the Tuscarora Academy, at that place, were swimming in Pomeroy's Mill Dam a student was unfortunately drowned. No explanation can be made of the accident, except that his comrades say they heard him make some noise, but, supposing it to be merely sport, gave it no attention for a few moments when they discovered he was dead. The name of the deceased was Charles McCullough. He was nineteen years of age. His parents live at Frostburg, Md.

Wm. H. Gardner, Esq., cashier of the First National Bank, Hollidaysburg, says the *Register*, had his forehead severely gashed last week. Whilst on his way to Martinsburg, the train stopped at McKees' Gap, and while the car he was in was standing on the track, another car was jammed with much force against it, knocking Mr. Gardner against the corner of the window, cutting a deep gash in his forehead above the eye, and knocking him speechless for several minutes. He had to return and have the wound properly attended to—and we are glad to state, it is now fast healing up.

Conductor Davis, who was killed on the Broad Top railroad, says the *Bedford County Press*, was a single man and the son of Esquire Davis, of Hopewell township, and the junior member of the firm of Tobias & Davis, of Bloody Run. He had but recently taken charge of the train, but had already become known as a most popular conductor and affable gentleman. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and was a devout and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. His funeral took place on Saturday, from his father's residence, and was largely attended by his sorrowing friends and relatives.

Isaac Heddings, tenant on O. P. Smith's farm in New Armagh district, Mifflin county, says the *Gazette*, left home on Saturday for the purpose of paying a visit up the valley, and when passing Kerr's farm above Reedsville, a peacock setting on the fence suddenly uttered its discordant note, freightening the horse so that he attempted to run away. Mr. H. tried to check him, but he got on a bank, throwing Mr. Heddings out over the dasher of the buggy, and upsetting the vehicle with Mrs. Heddings and a child in her arms in it. Mr. H. was severely stunned by his fall, his wife scratched and somewhat bruised, while the child fortunately escaped without any perceptible hurt.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, says the Lewistown *Gazette*, has commenced fencing off fourteen acres of ground on Gen. Burns' farm across the river, recently secured, and we hear of some talk of a Railroad Directors meeting shortly for the the purpose of determining on the improvements to be made. Everything over there denotes business, and the old warehouse being so changed that it is hardly recognizable, additional tracks are preparing for the branches, and up the river a large force is at work widening the road bed, no doubt with a view of an additional track. It is one of the probabilities that in another year freight, as well as other trains from New York, will reach the Pennsylvania at Lewistown Junction via the Sunbury and Lewistown.

The reviewers appointed by the court of quarter sessions, says the Bedford *Gazette*, to act in the Richard street bridge site, met on Friday last to attend to the duties of their appointment. On the same day, by the same men, the view for a bridge at the end of Juliana street was also had. Juliana and Richard were each represented by counsel and others, strongly urging, by argument wise and otherwise, the peculiar advantages of each locality. Things were quite livey for a while. But the viewers heeded not the war of woods which was going on around them by the zealous partizans of the several localities, and confirmed the action of the former viewers, the grand jury, the court and the commissioners. They reported unanimously in favor of the Richard street site, and unanimously against that on Juliana. This should certainly settle this vexed question.

On Monday night about half past eight o'clock, says the Hollidaysburg *Register*, fire was discovered issuing from the Steam Tannery of William Smith, in Duncansville. The alarm was promptly given, and every effort made to save the building, but the flames spread so rapidly, that it could not be saved. The fire was soon communicated to the barn, but the citizens kept it down till the arrival of the Allegheny Hook and Ladder company, from Holliaysburg, who in turn kept it under control till the arrival of the Phœnix engine, when it was speedily extinguished, and the fire prevented from spreading to the dwelling house and other buildings in close proximity. Mr. Smith lost all his books and papers. The loss of the building and stock he estimates at twenty thousand dollars—without including the books. No insurance. Alexander Hart fell, during the fire, from the roof of the barn, broke his arm in two places, and was otherwise slightly injured, and Jack Gibboney was struck in the head by a bucket being thrown upon him from the roof of the barn, and severely, but not dangerously injured.

Our Choice Flour $9,00 per barrel wholesale: $9,40 retail.

FISHER & SONS.

THE COMMON SCHOOL HOUSE.—

Mr. Editor:—I have learned, within the last few days, that the School Directors propose to spend a large sum of money in repairing the miserable old fort on the hill yclept a School House. Have the School Directors no sympathy for the poor children who are imprisoned there from day to day to say nothing of pride nor taste? No ventilation, no light, dingy rooms, defective heating apparatus, improper furniture and a building whose exterior would drive away any intelligent stranger who might desire to locate here—these are the principal characteristics. At a distance it resembles a fort of the olden time, with small port or loop holes; the merest tyronism. It is a disgrace to the age in which we live and the curse of children. Why cannot Huntingdon have at least as respectable a "Peoples' College" as her neighbors? Even little Lewistown, with one-third our population, is building a house that will cost from $25,000 to $30,000 to adorn the town and bless her children. I hope, for the sake of humanity and enterprise, that the Directors will spend no more money on this ill-favored edifice. Give us one respectable building and it will answer our population for fifty years to come. If it is thought that the views here expressed are wrong, I pray the Board of Directors to submit the whole matter to a committee of acknowledged educators, from some other portion of the State, and I, with others, will abide by their decision. HUMANITAS.

ITEMS FROM AUGHWICK VALLEY.—

A correspondent over the signature of "A Friend" writes us from Aughwick Mills, as follows: "This afternoon we are enjoying a fine rain which is very much needed as the grain in this vicinity looks very poor except along the bottom land bordering on the river and creek.

"There is still considerable excitement here in regard to the railroad. It is reported that the company intends to commence work in a month or two. If this should be the case it will make lively times here for a while.

"There are two or three ore banks in this immediate neighborhood. One on the property occupied by Mr. John Copenhaven about two-and-a-half miles south of Mt. Union, and the other on the property of Peter Shaver about two miles from the same place.

"The farmers of this neighborhood are beginning to make clover hay, but the clover is extremely scarce.

"The political fever has not began to rage here yet. All the Republicans here are in favor of Grant and Wilson,"

EXAMINATION OF THE CASSVILLE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.—

The Annual Examination of this school will take place on Friday, July 12th. Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, will positively be present and conduct the examination. A number of other able educators are also expected. A special invitation is extended to the directors and teachers of common schools, clergymen, editors, and all other friends of education and the Soldiers' Orphans, in Huntingdon county, to be present. Entertainment for such will be provided at the school. An interesting Exhibition will be given by the Orphans on Friday night.

IOWA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, CALIFORNIA.—Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have *intrinsic merit*, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, *advertise it thoroughly*, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, To Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific Roads. 2d, To Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, Platte, filled with R. R. lands and homesteads. 3d, To St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is every where else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the West. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific Roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing *correctly* the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending June 11, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Excavating Machine, Samuel Achenbach, Orangeville; Ore Washer, Levi M. Gochnaner, Marietta; Wind Wheel and Gearing, Geo. S. Oberdorff, Lower Windsor; Saw Set, John Garman, Ebensburg; Animal Power, Henry Rosamyer, jr, Alleghany City; Detachable Hose Shoe Calks, John E. Byers, Butler; Reversible Latch, John Hamill, Alleghany; Oil Well Pump, Alexander S. Hill, Pleasantville; Animal Trap, Lewis E. Ingersoll, Columbus; Seats for Halls, Churches, &c., Jno. L. Kappel, Erie; Washing Machine, Joseph Klein, Allentown; Construction of Railway, Wm. S. Mortow, Newville; Artificial Stone, Wm. W. Reeves, Braddock's Field; Water Filter and Cooler, Louis Scharff, Spring Mill, *Reissues*; Cultivator, Joseph H. Brinton, Thornburg *Design*; Badge, John Hartman jr., Ormsly.

HOW IT COMES.—Many persons suppose that a large paper, with three times the reading matter contained in the old *Journal and American*, costs no more to publish it than the latter, because the subscription price remains the same. This is a mistake. It costs at least one-half more, and this extra cost must be made up on advertising, but the price for advertising are no higher, and there is but little, if any more, advertising, consequently we must charge for many things that were formerly published gratuitously. Will politicians and those who want to make money out of politics or secure political honors, remember this when we present our bills for personal advertising? The man who wants to make money out of politics has as much right to pay the printer as the man who wants to make money out of dry-goods, groceries, &c. tf.

GRUMBLERS AT NEWSPAPERS.—The Bloomsburg *Columbian* says: "It is strange how closely men read the newspapers. We never say anything that anybody don't like, but we soon hear of it, and everybody is sure to tell us of it. If however once in a twhile we happen to say a good thing, we never hear of that; nobody seems to notice that. We pay some man a hundred compliments, and give a dozen puffs, and he takes it all as a tribute to his greatness, and he never thinks of it; never thinks it does him any good. But if we happen to say things this man don't like, or something he imagines is a reflection on him or his character, see how quick he flares up and gets mad about it. All our evils are duly charged to us, but we never apparently get any credit for what we do."

ABOUNDING IN BIRDS.—It is a noticeable fact that the various specimens of the ornithological tribe are more abundant this summer, at least in this latitude, than they have been for years past. Orchard, hedge, forest and by-way seem to be alive with feathered songsters: and the increase is, doubtless, caused by the recent legislative enactments for their protection and preservation. They are, really, the farmers' and fruit-growers' friend; and any violation of law in regard to the shooting of birds or robbing their nests should be promptly reported, and the offenders punished in every instance.

THE Broad Top Mountain House is one of the finest and best kept hotels in the interior of the State. It is pleasantly located on the summit of Broad Top Mountain where the air is cool and bracing. The water which is obtained from a large spring near the house is free from impurities and deliciously cool. Mr. W. T. Pearson, the gentlemanly proprietor, is attentive and obliging to his guests. His table will satisfy the most fastidious. The building is large, well furnished and all things considered, one of the most pleasant and healthful summer resorts in Pennsylvania. Try it.

CASTORIA is a scientific vegetable preparation; a perfect substitue for and more effective than Castor Oil, and is pleasant to take. It cleanses the system in a most remarkable manner; does not distress or gripe, but operates when all other remedies have failed. It is certain to supersede Pills, Castor Oil, Narcotic Syrups and all other purgative and exciting medicines. The Castoria contains neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. By its emolient, soothing effect, it assimilates the food and produces natural sleep particularly adapting it to crying and teething children. It cures Stomach Ache, Wind Colic, Constipation, Flatulency, Croup and kills Worms. Make your Druggist send for it; he will always keep it, as every family must have it. It costs but fifty cents a bottle. [june5--4t.

BROAD TOP COAL TRADE.—

The *Coal Trade Circular* still fails to give the reason for the falling off of Broad Top coal in comparison with last year. We showed that it was owing to an inability to ship growing out of a destruction of a quarter of a mile of trestle. But as the *Circular* puts it the trade cannot help but infer that the falling off is attributable to a decrease in the demand for the coal.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For the week ending June 22, 1872.....	6,026
Same date last year.....	6,534
Increase for week.....	
Decrease for week.....	508
Shipped for the year 1872.....	144,264
Same date last year.....	177,801
Decrease for year 1872.....	33537

Use Nature's Hair Restorative.
It is the best.
Contains nothing injurious.
Clear as crystal.
No sediment or filth.
Does not stain the skin.
Elegantly perfumed.
Restores gray hair.
Prevents the hair from falling off.

1876. FOURTH OF JULY. 1872.

CASTILIAN GARDEN!

BALLOON ASCENSION!

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS!

The Silver Cornet Band has been engaged at $100.00, for the occasion.

Admission free, during the day. Come one, come all. E. C. SUMMERS.

EXTRACT.—Mr. Brown, "I am very well pleased with the Howe Machine. It does its work perfectly right in every respect. It works nicely on leather also, and is just the thing I wanted."—WILLIAM CASNER, Menno P. O., Mifflin county, Pa. [june12-3t.

A. B. FLOOD, successor to Robt. U. Jacob, wholesale and retail dealer in anthracite and Broad Top coal. Office No. 105, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of hauling done. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 27mar.

A clever, reliable man—Mr. Richard Chilcott, traveling agent, selling the famous and reliable *Howe Sewing Machines* from James A. Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa. 1

Our Choice Flour $9,00 per barrel wholesale; $9,40 retail.

FISHER & SONS.

THE place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. AFRICA'S, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10–6mos.

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

THE largest and most varied assortment of mens', boy's and ladies boots, shoes and gaiters, wholesale and retail at O. Cunningam's, at Broad Top Corner. 20 2t.

WILLIAMS wishes all who are in want of Marble Work, to call and examine workmanship and prices before purchasing elsewhere. [ap10.

"The Howe Machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, is the kind *I'm bound to have.* It is *known* to be the *best* and *most durable.*" 2t

MENS' and boys clothing, all grades, all styles, and sizes, at wholesale and retail, at Cunningham's store, on Broad Top Corner. [2t

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

BUY your boots and shoes, hats and caps, men and boys clothing at Cunningham's, Broad Top Corner. 20 2t.

The cheapest lot of Grain Cradles in town, at Franciscus Hardware Co.'s Store. [je26.3

CUNNINGHAM, at Broad Top Corner, sell's cheaper than the chapest. 20 2t.

GENTS' furnishing goods, notions of all kinds at Cunningham's, Broad Top Corner. [2t

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

WILLIAMS manufactures Marble and Slate Mantles. Call and see designs. [ap10.

Go to Williams for Garden Statuary and Vaces. [ap10.

Marriages.

WARD—ROBB.—On the 13th inst., by Rev. M. H. Sangree, Mr. Alexander M. Ward to Miss Clara J. Robb, both of McConnellstown.

[May they always enjoy health, happiness and plenty is the fervent prayer of the printer.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

CHILCOTT.—In Shirleysburg, on the 3d inst., Antha Chilcott, aged 40 years, 9 months and 5 days.

BROTHERLINE.—In Huntingdon, on the 18th inst., Miss Margaret Brotherline, aged 72 years.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., June 25, 1872.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 20	$ 26
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	22@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat	8 00 to 10 00	
WHEAT, white, per bush		2 65
" red, "		2 00
RYE		1 00
CORN		75
OATS		50
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15½ 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
RAISINS, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" muts	16	20
PRUNES	16	20
CURRANTS	12	15
RICE	10	12
STARCH	8½	10
SOAP	8½	10
SAL SODA	4½	5
BUCKETS, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	20
ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross	4 25 per box	5
CHEE-E, Goshen	17	20
CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 30	30
" TOMATOES, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGES, "	4 50	40
" RED CHERRIES "	4 00	35
" WHITE CHERRIES "	4 50	40
" WINSLOW'S CORN	3 50	35
" LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
MINCE MEAT	14½	18
Potatoes		55

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June 24, 1872.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is out of season. Timothy is held at $3@3 25. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2 00.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Early Rising.

All the talk about early rising is moonshine. The habit of turning out of bed in the middle of the night suits some peole; let them enjoy it. But it is only folly to lay down a general rule upon the subject. Some men are fit for nothing all day after they have risen early every morning. Their energies are deadened, their imaginations are heavy, their spirits are depressed. It is said you can work so well early in the morning. Some people can, but others can work best at night; others again, in the afternoon. Long trial and experiment form the only conclusive tests on these points. As for getting up early, because Professor Gammon has written letters to the papers proving the necessity of it, let no one be goose enough to do it. We all know the model man, aged eighty; I invariably rise at five; I work three hours, take a light breakfast—namely, a cracker and a pinch of salt—work five hours more; never smoke, never drink anything, but barely water; eat no dinner, go to bed at six in the evening. If any body finds that donkeyfied sort of life suit him, by all means, let him continue it.

But few people would care to live to eighty on these terms. If a man can not get well withered and crumbled up on easier terms than those, it is almost as well that he should depart before he is a nuisance to himself and a bore to everybody else.—*Home and Health.*

Piazzas.

The plainest farm-house should have its broad piazza. To no other persons is the luxury so desirable as to a farmer and his family. When the heat of a summer's day is passed, and the cool shades of evening begin to render "all out-doors" an inviting place of resort, the mechanic sallies forth from his close shop, the lawyer from his musty office, the minister from his study, the banker from his counting-room, to enjoy with their wives an evening call, or a walk, or drive, and to them, as to the weary seamstress, it seems like a glorious rest. While the farmer who has been bronzing and blistering all day in the sun, and to his wife who has for a large share of it been broiling over a hot cook stove, the thought of a walk would prove anything but refreshing and comforting. To him, when he would rest at will, and surrounded by the lovely evening sights and sounds of nature, refresh his mind with the news of the day, or the pleasant chat of his assembled family, the broad piazza becomes an inexhaustible, almost an indispensable source of pleasure and comfort.

Flies in a Room.

You may drive them out with a brush, but, unless something is used to render the place uninviting to them, they will return immediately. There are many weeds or plants emitting an empyreumatic odor which answers well for the purpose. Of such to be found about the country in this neighborhood I know none more effectual than the wild chamomile, a species of anthemis, known also as Cotula or Mayweed. The odor of this plant is not at all disagreeable, and branches of the weed when in flower, or some of the dried flowers, scattered about a room, will soon rid it of all flies.

Another means perhaps quite as efficient and certainly more easily resorted to, is to throw some powdered black pepper on a hot shovel and carry it about the room. The generation of empyreumatic vapors in the same way from other spices will also, it is said, answer the purpose. A few drops of carbolic acid or creosote, on a cloth hung up in a room or used in the dressings in case of wounds, would probably be effectual, but the odor is not usually so acceptable to one's olfactories.

Plaster for Potatoes.

According to Mr. Compton, author of the prize essay on the cultivation of the potato, very remarkable results are obtained from plaster by dusting the vines with it as soon as they are through the soil, again immediately after the last plowing and hoeing; and at intervals through the whole growing season. The first application may be light, the second heavier, and after that more bountiful, say 200 pounds to the acre. It renders the plant less palatable to insects, and appears to be fatal to many of the fungi family. The vines retain a bright, lively green color, and the tubers continue swelling until growth is stopped by the frost; besides, potatoes thus grown are so sound and free from disease as to be easily kept for the Spring market, without loss by rot. Mr. Compton says he has seen a field, all planted with the same variety, at the same time, on one-half of which that which had received no plaster, the yield was but 60 bushels per acre, and many rotten; while the other half, to which plaster had been applied, yielded 350 bushels per acre, and not an unsound one among them.

Permanent Whitewash.

Permanent whitewhash for out-door work can be made as follows:—Slake half a bushel of lime in boiling water, keep covered until completely slaked; strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in hot water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of white glue previously dissolved in hot water; mix all these materials together, and add five gallons hot water, and let the wash stand for a few days. It must be applied hot with a common paint-brush. Coloring matter, except salts of metals, may be added to produce any desired shade. Colored earths have no chemical effect on this wash.

One cord of wood, cut and split fine and corded up beneath a shelter while it is yet green, will furnish more heat after it has become seasoned than two cords of the same kind of wood which have been continually exposed to the alternate influences of storm and sunshine.

Chickens under two weeks old should be fed as often as every two hours.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.
Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

NOTICE:—
HUNTINGDON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
WM. A. FLEMING, Sec'y. [jan3-72.tf

BEE HIVE GROCERY,
No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.
"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.
at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, June 4th, 1872, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 8 20	Huntingdon	AR 9 10	AR 5 25
6 06	8 28	Long Siding	9 00	5 17
6 19	8 45	McConnellstown	8 45	5 04
6 25	8 51	Pleasant Grove	8 29	4 58
6 37	9 05	Marklesburg	8 27	4 45
6 51	9 20	Coffee Run	8 11	4 33
6 58	9 27	Rough and Ready	8 04	4 26
7 10	9 39	Cove	7 52	4 12
7 15	9 45	Fishers Summit	7 48	4 08
7 53	10 10	Saxton	7 28	3 48
8 10	10 27	Riddlesburg	6 53	3 30
8 17	10 34	Hopewell	6 46	3 22
8 35	10 51	Pipers Run	6 30	3 06
8 55	11 10	Tatesville	6 12	2 48
9 08	11 22	Bloody Run	6 00	2 33
9 12	11 26	Mount Dallas	5 56	2 29
9 19	11 33	Ashcom's Mills	5 50	2 22
9 23	11 36	Lutzville	5 46	2 18
9 27	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 42	2 14
9 34	11 46	Jamesons	5 36	2 07
AR 9 40	11 52	Bedford	LE 5 30	2 00
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 40	LE 10 15	Saxton	AR 7 20	AR 3 40
7 55	10 30	Coalmont	7 05	3 25
8 00	10 35	Crawford	7 00	3 0
AR 8 10	AR 10 45	Dudley	LE 6 50	LE 3 10
		Broad Top City.		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward Mail	Westward Through Passenger	Westward Way Passenger	Westward Mail Train	Stations.	Eastward Harrisburg Accom.	Eastward Mail	Eastward Philadel'a Ex Press
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
5 02	6 05	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 01	4 05	.....
5 19	6 11	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 58	.....
5 18	6 17	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 51	.....
5 24	6 25	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	7 43	.....
5 40	6 36	11 53	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 24	3 39	11 15
5 57	6 54	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 13	.....
6 07	7 03	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 05	.....
6 14	7 10	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 58	10 59
6 27	7 24	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 47	.....
6 35	7 31	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 40	10 34
6 45	7 41	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 32	.....
6 49	7 47	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 25	.....
6 55	7 52	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 21	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 05	10 05
P. M	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 22 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 20 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6 55 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 15 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

Stations.	Northward Mail	Northward Fast Line.	Northward Mail Train	Northward Buffalo Ex.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 20	12 40
			A. M.	P M

Stations.	Southward Day Ex.	Southward Mail.	Southward Pacific Ex.	Southward Express.	Southward Mail.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec, 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.00 a. m. and 5.00 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 a. m., 2 00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4.50 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p.m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
may15,'72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

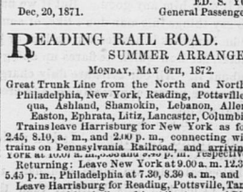
THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

WARNING.



MANY CITIZENS of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regrets* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $20,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine.* It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability,* and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe,* machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa., and take no agents word for it, that the machine is genuine, unless it has the medallion at the head of this article, imbedded in the bed plate of every machine.

JAS. A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa., Gen. Agent for Hunt. Co.
Feb.14,1872-6mos.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

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GLASS,
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WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

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CLOTHES WRINGERS,

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COOK STOVE,
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COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

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HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

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REAPERS AND MOWERS,

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HUBS,
SPOKES,
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TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

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THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

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Miscellaneous.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast.
Side or Back,
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Disease of the Urinary Organs,
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It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
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Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

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Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

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SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood.—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.

Oct.4,1871-1y.

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PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

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IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable term: Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mil being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
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A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.

nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

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Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulents. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the